

# PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

# PCT

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(PCT Rule 17.2(c))

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

Via FEDEX  
Ms. Rebekah L. Mitchell  
KNOBLE & YOSHIDA, LLC  
Intellectual Property Attorneys  
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FEB 9 2004

Date of mailing  
(day/month/year) 29 January 2004 (29.01.2004)

International publication No.  
WO01/080546

Addressee's file reference  
PCT/IL01/00295

Pursuant to the addressee's request of 10 December 2003 (10.12.2003),

1. ☒ the International Bureau hereby transmits a copy of the following application(s), the priority of which was claimed in the international application:

Filing date	Application number	Country or regional Office or PCT receiving Office
14 April 2000 (14.04.2000)	09/549,820	US

An invoice for furnishing the above-mentioned copy(ies) will be sent under separate cover.

2. ☐ the addressee is hereby informed that the priority document(s) identified below has (have) not been received by the International Bureau; consequently the requested copy(ies) cannot be furnished.

Filing date	Application number	Country or regional Office or PCT receiving Office
_____	_____	_____

The International Bureau of WIPO  
34, chemin des Colombettes  
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Facsimile No. (41-22) 740.14.35

Authorized officer  
SUAREZ Javier (Fax 338-71-30)

Telephone No. (41-22) 338.80.58



LAW OFFICES  
**Knoble & Yoshida, LLC**  
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ATTORNEYS

EIGHT PENN CENTER, SUITE 1350  
1628 JOHN F KENNEDY BOULEVARD  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19103

(215)599-0600  
FAX (215) 599-0601

**FACSIMILE COVER SHEET**

DATE: December 10, 2003

Please deliver this and the following pages to:

NAME: Mr. Suarez  
COMPANY/FIRM: International Bureau of WIPO  
TELECOPIER NO.: 011-41-22-338-7130  
SENDER'S NAME: Rebekah L. Mitchell, Paralegal for John L. Knoble, Esq.  
NO. OF PAGES: 1 (including this page)  
COVER MESSAGE: Dear Mr. Suarez:

**Please obtain for me a copy of the following priority  
document cited in International Application No.  
PCT/IL01/00295:**

**\*U.S. Application Serial No. 09/549,820**

**Thank you for your kind assistance in this matter. In the  
meantime, if you have any questions, or need anything  
further, please feel free to contact me.**

**Rebekah L. Mitchell, Paralegal**

If transmission is not complete, please call (215) 599-0600

The information contained in this transmission may be privileged and/or confidential. If you are not the intended recipient, any copying or use of the information contained herein is prohibited. If you have received this transmission in error, please notify us immediately by fax or telephone. Thank you.

19 AUG 2001

25110

REC'D 29 AUG 2001

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PA 451553

**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA****TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:****UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****United States Patent and Trademark Office****August 08, 2001**

**THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT ANNEXED HERETO IS A TRUE COPY FROM  
THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK  
OFFICE OF THOSE PAPERS OF THE BELOW IDENTIFIED PATENT  
APPLICATION THAT MET THE REQUIREMENTS TO BE GRANTED A  
FILING DATE UNDER 35 USC 111.**

**APPLICATION NUMBER: 09/549,820****FILING DATE: April 14, 2000**

**PRIORITY DOCUMENT  
SUBMITTED OR TRANSMITTED IN  
COMPLIANCE WITH  
RULE 17.1(a) OR (b)**



**By Authority of the  
COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS**

**T. LAWRENCE  
Certifying Officer**

04-17-00

A

04/14/00  
Jc806 U.S. PTO

PATENT

Attorney's Docket No.: U 012731-5

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Box Patent Application  
Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Jc530 U.S. PTO  
09/549820  
04/14/00

NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of Inventor:

RAN ALCALAY  
PHILIPPE SELVE  
PATRICE SINQUIN

**WARNING:** The Declaration must name all of the actual inventor(s).

For (title):

PREVENTION OF CD-AUDIO PIRACY USING SUB-CODE CHANNELS

1. Type of Application

This new application is for a(n) (check one applicable item below):

- ☐ Original (nonprovisional)
- ☐ Design
- ☐ Plant

**WARNING:** Do not use this transmittal for a completion in the U.S. of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4) unless the International Application is being filed as a divisional, continuation or continuation-in-part application.

**WARNING:** Do not use this transmittal for the filing of a provisional application.

CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.10

I hereby certify that this New Application Transmittal and the documents referred to as enclosed therein are being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date APRIL 14, 2000 in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" Mailing Label Number 386268506US addressed to the: Assistant Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231

IBIS CARRILLO

(type or print name of person mailing paper)

*Ibis Carrillo*

(Signature of person mailing paper)

**NOTE:** Each paper or fee referred to as enclosed herein has the number of the "Express Mail" mailing label placed thereon prior to mailing. 37 CFR 1.10(b).

**WARNING:** Certificate of mailing (first class) or facsimile transmission procedures of 37 CFR 1.8 cannot be used to obtain a date of mailing or transmission for this correspondence.

{Application Transmittal [4-1]—page 1 of 7}

EXPRESS MAIL LABEL  
NO.: EL386268506US

0549620 041400

2. Benefit of Prior U.S. Application(s) (35 U.S.C. 119(e), 120, or 121)

**NOTE:** If the new application being transmitted is a divisional, continuation or a continuation-in-part of a parent case, or where the parent case is an International Application which designated the U.S., or benefit of a prior provisional application is claimed, then check the following item and complete and attach **ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED.**

**WARNING:** If an application claims the benefit of the filing date of an earlier filed application under 35 U.S.C. 120, 121 or 365(c), the 20-year term of that application will be based upon the filing date of the earliest U.S. application that the application makes reference to under 35 U.S.C. 120, 121 or 365(c). [35 U.S.C. 154(a)(2) does not take into account, for the determination of the patent term, any application on which priority is claimed under 35 U.S.C. 119, 365(a) or 365(b).] For a c-i-p application, applicant should review whether any claim in the patent that will issue is supported by an earlier application and, if not, the applicant should consider canceling the reference to the earlier filed application. The term of a patent is not based on a claim-by-claim approach. See Notice of April 14, 1995, 60 Fed. Reg. 20,195, at 20,205.

**WARNING:** When the last day of pendency of a provisional application falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia, any nonprovisional application claiming benefit of the provisional must be filed prior to the Saturday, Sunday or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia. See 37 C.F.R. § 1.78(e)(3).

- ☒ The new application being transmitted claims the benefit of prior U.S. application(s) and enclosed are **ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED.**

**NOTE:** If one of the following 3 items apply, then complete and attach **ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF A PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION CLAIMED** and a **NOTIFICATION IN PARENT APPLICATION OF THE FILING OF THIS CONTINUATION APPLICATION.**

- ☐ Divisional.  
☐ Continuation.  
☒ Continuation-in-Part (C-I-P).

3. Papers Enclosed That Are Required For Filing Date Under 37 CFR 1.53 (Regular) or 37 CFR 1.153 (Design) Application

16 Pages of specification

5 Pages of claims

1 Pages of Abstract

4 Sheets of drawing

- ☒ formal  
☐ informal

**WARNING:** DO NOT submit original drawings. A high quality copy of the drawings should be supplied when filing a patent application. The drawings that are submitted to the Office must be on strong, white, smooth, and non-shiny paper and meet the standards according to § 1.84. If corrections to the drawings are necessary, they should be made to the original drawing and a high-quality copy of the corrected original drawing then submitted to the Office. Only one copy is required or desired. Comments on proposed new 37 CFR 1.84. Notice of March 9, 1988 (1990 O.G. 57-62).

**NOTE:** "Identifying indicia, if provided, should include the application number or the title of the invention, inventor's name, docket number (if any), and the name and telephone number of a person to call if the Office is unable to match the drawings to the proper application. This information should be placed on the back of each sheet of drawing a minimum distance of 1.5 cm. (5/8 inch) down from the top of the page." 37 C.F.R. 1.84(c).

(complete the following, if applicable)

- ☐ The enclosed drawing(s) are photograph(s), and there is also attached a "PETITION TO ACCEPT PHOTOGRAPH(S) AS DRAWING(S)". 37 C.F.R. 1.84(b).

4. Additional papers enclosed

- ☐ Preliminary Amendment
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (37 CFR 1.98)
- ☐ Form PTO-1449
- ☐ Citations
- ☐ Declaration of Biological Deposit
- ☐ Submission of "Sequence Listing," computer readable copy and/or amendment pertaining thereto for biotechnology invention containing nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence.
- ☐ Authorization of Attorney(s) to Accept and Follow Instructions from Representative
- ☐ Special Comments
- ☐ Other

5. Declaration or oath

- ☐ Enclosed  
executed by *(check all applicable boxes)*
  - ☐ inventor.
  - ☐ legal representative of inventor. 37 CFR 1.42 or 1.43
  - ☐ joint inventor or person showing a proprietary interest on behalf of inventor who refused to sign or cannot be reached.
    - ☐ This is the petition required by 37 CFR 1.47 and the statement required by 37 CFR 1.47 is also attached. See item 13 below for fee.
- ☒ Not Enclosed.

**WARNING:** Where the filing is a completion in the U.S. of an International Application but where a declaration is not available or where the completion of the U.S. application contains subject matter in addition to the International Application the application may be treated as a continuation or continuation-in-part, as the case may be, utilizing ADDED PAGE FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION CLAIMED.

- ☒ Application is made by a person authorized under 37 CFR 1.41(c) on behalf of all the above named inventor. (The declaration or oath, along with the surcharge required by 37 CFR 1.16(e) can be filed subsequently).

**NOTE:** It is important that all the correct inventor(s) are named for filing under 37 CFR 1.41(c) and 1.53(b).

- ☐ Showing that the filing is authorized. (Not required unless called into question. 37 CFR 1.41(d).)

6. Inventorship Statement

**WARNING:** If the named inventors are each not the inventors of all the claims an explanation, including the ownership of the various claims at the time the last claimed invention was made, should be submitted.

The inventorship for all the claims in this application are:

- ☐ The same
- ☐ Not the same. An explanation, including the ownership of the various claims at the time the last claimed invention was made,

7. Language

**NOTE:** An application including a signed oath or declaration may be filed in a language other than English. A verified English translation of the non-English language application and the processing fee of \$130.00 required by 37 CFR

00440-038459

1.17(k) is required to be filed with the application or within such time as may be set by the Office. 37 CFR 1.52(d).

NOTE: A non-English oath or declaration in the form provided or approved by the PTO need not be translated. 37 CFR 1.69(b).

- ☒ English  
☐ non-English  
☐ the attached translation is a verified translation. 37 CFR 1.52(d).

8. Assignment

- ☒ An assignment of the invention to MIDBAR TECH (1998) LTD.  
☐ is attached. A separate ☐ "COVER SHEET FOR ASSIGNMENT (DOCUMENT) ACCOMPANYING NEW PATENT APPLICATION" or ☐ FORM PTO 1595 is also attached.  
☒ will follow.

NOTE: "If an assignment is submitted with a new application, send two separate letters—one for the application and one for the assignment." Notice of May 4, 1990 (1114 O.G. 77-78).

WARNING: A newly executed "CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(b)" must be filed when a continuation-in-part application is filed by an assignee. Notice of April 30, 1993. 1150 O.G. 62-64.

9. Certified Copy

Certified copy of application

Country

Appln. No.

Filed

from which priority is claimed

- ☐ is attached.  
☐ will follow.

NOTE: The foreign application forming the basis for the claim for priority must be referred to in the oath or declaration. 37 CFR 1.55(a) and 1.63.

NOTE: This item is for any foreign priority for which the application being filed directly relates. If any parent U.S. application or International Application from which this application claims benefit under 35 U.S.C. 120 is itself entitled to priority from a prior foreign application then complete item 18 on the ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED.

10. Fee Calculation (37 CFR 1.16)

- A. ☒ Regular Application

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Claims as Filed

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Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate	Basic Fee 37 CFR 1.16(a) \$690.00
Total Claims (37 CFR 1.16(c))	28 - 20 = 8 x \$	18.00	
Independent Claims (37 CFR 1.16(b))	3 - 3 = 0 x \$	78.00	
Multiple dependent claim(s), if any (37 CFR 1.16(d))	+ \$	260.00	

- ☐ Amendment cancelling extra claims enclosed.
- ☐ Amendment deleting multiple-dependencies enclosed.
- ☐ Fee for extra claims is not being paid at this time.

**NOTE:** If the fees for extra claims are not paid on filing they must be paid or the claims cancelled by amendment, prior to the expiration of the time period set for response by the Patent and Trademark Office in any notice of fee deficiency. 37 CFR 1.16(d).

Filing Fee Calculation \$

- B. ☐ Design application  
(\$310.00 - 37 CFR 1.16(f))

Filing Fee Calculation \$

- C. ☐ Plant application  
(\$480.00 - 37 CFR 1.16(g))

Filing Fee Calculation \$

**11. Small Entity Statement(s)**

- ☐ Verified Statement(s) that this is a filing by a small entity under 37 CFR 1.9 and 1.27 is(are) attached or has been filed.

Filing Fee Calculation (50% of A, B or C above) \$

**NOTE:** Any excess of the full fee paid will be refunded if a verified statement and a refund request are filed within 2 months of the date of timely payment of a full fee. 37 CFR 1.28(a).

**12. Request for International-Type Search (37 CFR 1.104(d)) (Complete, if applicable)**

- ☐ Please prepare an international-type search report for this application at the time when national examination on the merits takes place.

**13. Fee Payment Being Made At This Time**

- ☒ Not Enclosed
- ☒ No filing fee is to be paid at this time. (This and the surcharge required by 37 CFR 1.16(e) can be paid subsequently.)

- ☐ Enclosed
- ☐ basic filing fee \$



004443 02964560

- ☐ Recording assignment  
(\$40.00; 37 CFR 1.21(h)) (See attached "COVER SHEET FOR ASSIGNMENT ACCOMPANYING NEW APPLICATION.")
- ☐ Petition fee for filing by other than all the inventors or person on behalf of the inventor where inventor refused to sign or cannot be reached.  
(\$130.00; 37 CFR 1.47 and 1.17(h)) \$
- ☐ For processing an application with a specification in a non-English language.  
(\$130.00; 37 CFR 1.52(d) and 1.17(k)) \$
- ☐ Processing and retention fee  
(\$130.00; 37 CFR 1.53(d) and 1.21(l))
- ☐ Fee for international-type search report  
(\$40.00; 37 CFR 1.21(e)). \$

NOTE: 37 CFR 1.21(l) establishes a fee for processing and retaining any application which is abandoned for failing to complete the application pursuant to 37 CFR 1.53(d) and this, as well as the changes to 37 CFR 1.53 and 1.78, indicate that in order to obtain the benefit of a prior U.S. application, either the basic filing fee must be paid or the processing and retention fee of \$1.21(l) must be paid within 1 year from notification under §53(d).

Total fees enclosed \$

14. Method of Payment of Fees

- ☐ Check in the amount of \$
- ☐ Charge Account No. 12-0425 in the amount of \$

A duplicate of this transmittal is attached.

NOTE: Fees should be itemized in such a manner that it is clear for which purpose the fees are paid. 37 CFR 1.22(b).

15. Authorization to Charge Additional Fees

WARNING: If no fees are to be paid on filing, the following items should not be completed.

WARNING: Accurately count claims, especially multiple dependent claims, to avoid unexpected high charges, if extra claim charges are authorized.

- ☐ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the following additional fees by this paper and during the entire pendency of this application to Account No. 12-0425.
  - ☐ 37 CFR 1.16(a), (f) or (g) (filing fees)
  - ☐ 37 CFR 1.16(b), (c) and (d) (presentation of extra claims)

NOTE: Because additional fees for excess or multiple dependent claims not paid on filing or on later presentation must only be paid or these claims cancelled by amendment prior to the expiration of the time period set for response by the PTO in any notice of fee deficiency (37 CFR 1.16(d)), it might be best not to authorize the PTO to charge additional claim fees, except possibly when dealing with amendments after final action.

- ☐ 37 CFR 1.16(e) (surcharge for filing the basic filing fee and/or declaration on a date later than the filing date of the application)
- ☐ 37 CFR 1.17 (application processing fees)

WARNING: While 37 CFR 1.17(a), (b), (c) and (d) deal with extensions of time under §1.136(a), this authorization should be made only with the knowledge that: "Submission of the appropriate extension fee under 37 C.F.R. 1.136(a) is to no avail unless a request or petition for extension is filed." (Emphasis added). Notice of November 5, 1985 (1060 O.G. 27)

- ☐ 37 CFR 1.18 (issue fee at or before mailing of Notice of Allowance, pursuant to 37 CFR 1.311(b))

NOTE: Where an authorization to charge the issue fee to a deposit account has been filed before the mailing of a Notice of Allowance, the issue fee will be automatically charged to the deposit account at the time of mailing the notice of allowance. 37 CFR 1.311(b).

NOTE: 37 CFR 1.28(b) requires "Notification of any change in loss of entitlement to small entity status must be filed in the application ... prior to paying, or at the time of paying, ... issue fee". From the wording of 37 CFR 1.28(b): (a) notification of change of status must be made even if the fee is paid as "other than a small entity" and (b) no notification is required if the change is to another small entity.

16. Instructions As To Overpayment

- ☐ credit Account No. 12-0425  
☐ refund



Signature of Attorney

JULIAN H. COHEN

LADAS & PARRY

26 WEST 61<sup>ST</sup> STREET

NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10023

Reg. No.20,302

Tel. No.(212)708-1887

- ☐ Incorporation by reference of added pages

(Check the following item if the application in this transmittal claims the benefit of prior U.S. application(s) (including an international application entering the U.S. stage as a continuation, divisional or C-I-P application) and complete and attach the ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED)

- ☐ Plus Added Pages for New Application Transmittal Where Benefit of Prior U.S. Application(s) Claimed

Number of pages added \_\_\_\_

- ☐ Plus Added Pages for Papers Referred to in Item 4 Above

Number of pages added \_\_\_\_

- ☐ Plus "Assignment Cover Letter Accompanying New Application"

Number of pages added \_\_\_\_

- ☒ Statement Where No Further Pages Added

(If no further pages form a part of this Transmittal, then end this Transmittal with this page and check the following item:)

- ☒ This transmittal ends with this page.

**PATENT**

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re application: RAN ALCALAY

For: PREVENTION OF CD-AUDIO PIRACY USING SUB-CODE CHANNELS

Attorney Docket No.: U 012731-5

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

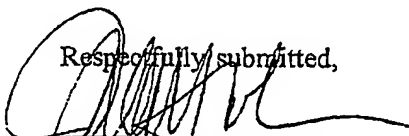
**PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**

Please amend the above application as follows:

**IN THE SPECIFICATION**

Page 1, line 7, after "reference" insert -- and which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent application 09/175,255 filed October 20, 1998 and is incorporated herein by reference--.

Respectfully submitted,



JULIAN H. COHEN  
LADAS & PARRY  
26 WEST 61ST STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10023  
REG.NO.20302(212)708-1887

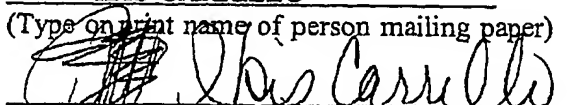
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**CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 1.10**

I hereby certify that this paper is being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date APRIL 14, 2000 in an envelope as "EXPRESS MAIL POST OFFICE TO ADDRESSEE" Mailing Label Number EL386268506US addressed to the: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231

IBIS CARRILLO

(Type or print name of person mailing paper)



(Signature of person mailing paper)

NOTE: Each paper or fee referred to as enclosed herein has the number of the "EXPRESS MAIL" mailing label place thereon prior to mailing 37 CFR 1.16(b).

EXPRESS MAIL LABEL  
NO.: EL386268506US

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PREVENTION OF CD-AUDIO PIRACY USING SUB-CODE CHANNELS**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a continuation-in-part of co-pending U.S. patent application 09/370,813, filed August 9, 1999, entitled "Prevention of Disk Piracy," which is assigned to the assignee of the present patent application and is incorporated herein by reference.

**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates generally to protection of intellectual property rights, and specifically to prevention of unauthorized copying of recorded audio, computer-readable media using the sub-code Q channel.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Compact disk (CD) recordings are a preferred means for distributing both digital audio recordings and computer software. CD audio recordings are almost universally made in accordance with standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), entitled "Compact Disc Digital Audio System" (Geneva, Switzerland, 1987), which is incorporated herein by reference. The 908 standard defines how audio data are to be encoded and recorded on the disk, enabling the data to be played back using standard digital decoding chips. Different standards apply to other types of data, such as computer software, which may be recorded on CD, as well.

Original music CDs are produced by stamping plastic blanks with a master mold piece, which is produced using costly, specialized equipment. Alternatively, a recordable CD (CDR) may be created by authorized plants according to customer request. Because of the high cost of CD recording equipment, CD recordings were considered,

until recently, to be relatively secure against unauthorized copying. This situation has changed recently, as inexpensive CD recording devices and read/write media have become available to consumers. Thus, it is now easy, using a conventional personal computer with a read/write CD drive, or with one read drive and one write drive, to make exact, digital copies of all types of CDs. The CD content is read out by the computer, byte by byte, from one CD, typically a legitimately-purchased original CD, and then written to a blank CD so as to make a pirate copy. Similar copying methods may be used with other media, such as Digital Video Disks (DVD). Financial losses to the recording and software industries due to such pirate copying are estimated to be in the billions of dollars.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of some aspects of the present invention to provide improved methods and apparatus for preventing unauthorized copying of recorded, computer-readable media.

It is a further object of some aspects of the present invention to provide methods and apparatus for producing compact disks that are resistant to unauthorized copying.

It is still a further object of some aspects of the present invention to provide methods and apparatus for preventing unauthorized digital copying of audio disks.

In preferred embodiments of the present invention, signals recorded on an original storage medium are protected against unauthorized copying by changes made in a sub-code channel, preferably the Q-channel. For this purpose, a data-writing unit comprises an encoding block, which receives audio signals and encodes the signals in accordance with standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). An error-insertion block of the data-writing unit alters the encoded signals, by introducing an error in a sub-code Q channel of the encoded signals. A recording block of the data-writing unit subsequently records the altered signals on the storage medium, which typically comprises a compact disk (CD).

Preferably, the altered signals are erroneous according to standard 908, but nevertheless do not prevent playback of the signals from the original medium following recording. Thus, the original CD is able to perform in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration. By contrast, the alteration causes a

substantially-unrecoverable error in an unauthorized copy of the CD. Preferably, authorized software residing in the data-writing unit or in other hardware is enabled to duplicate the CD, such that authorized copies also can be played back, unaffected by the alteration.

In some preferred embodiments of the present invention, the error-insertion block inserts the error in the sub-code Q channel by specifying an erroneous absolute track time of the audio signals recorded on the CD. CD copying algorithms known in the art rely on non-corrupted absolute track times, and are therefore unable to make unauthorized copies of CDs which are prepared using these embodiments of the present invention. Optionally, the original absolute track time is stored on the original CD in reserved bits of the sub-code channels that are defined by standard 908. Authorized copying software retrieves the original absolute track time from the reserved bits, and is thereby enabled to make fully-functioning copies of the original CD.

Alternatively, the error is introduced by adding a second session on the disk, with an erroneous lead-in that point to tracks in the program area of the first session and includes special modes to block an unauthorized computer from reading the session.

Further alternatively, the error-insertion block inserts the error in the sub-code Q channel by specifying an erroneous index number of a track of the audio signals recorded on the CD. CD copying algorithms known in the art rely on the non-corrupted index number of the track, and are therefore unable to make unauthorized copies of CDs which are prepared using these embodiments of the present invention. Optionally, the original index number of a track is stored on the original CD in reserved bits

of the sub-code channels that are defined by standard 908. Authorized copying software retrieves the original index number of the track from the reserved bits or from a second session on the disk, and is thereby enabled to make fully-functioning copies of the original CD.

Preferably, in order to allow an authorized personal computer (PC) to play the contents of the protected disk, the original contents are compressed (using any suitable format known in the art, such as MP3 or VQF) and encrypted. These encrypted data are stored in a manner that is hidden to conventional CD driver software, for example in reserved sub-code channel bits, in the pause area or lead-out area, or in a second session on the CD. The data can be decrypted and played back only by using authorized software, which is preferably stored in the second session.

There is therefore provided, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a method for protecting data recorded on an original storage medium against unauthorized copying, including:

receiving data encoded in accordance with Standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission;

altering a portion of the encoded data to introduce an error in a sub-code Q channel of the data, such that the altered data are inconsistent with Standard 908, but do not prevent playback of the data following recording thereof; and

recording the data, including the altered data, on the original storage medium, whereby an application which plays back the recorded data runs in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the data, but a substantially unrecoverable error occurs in



unauthorized copying of the original storage medium.

Preferably, the medium includes a compact disk, and the data include digital audio data.

In a preferred embodiment, altering the data includes specifying an erroneous absolute time in the data to be recorded on the medium. Preferably, a correct absolute time is stored in reserved sub-code bits on the medium. Most preferably, specifying the erroneous absolute time includes shifting absolute times recorded in three consecutive blocks of a selected track.

In another preferred embodiment, altering the data includes duplicating one or more blocks of the data to a new location on the storage medium, without changing the absolute time recorded in the sub-code Q channel of the one or more blocks.

In still another preferred embodiment, altering the data includes specifying an erroneous point index number in a track of the data to be recorded on the medium. Preferably, the method includes storing a correct index number in reserved sub-code bits on the medium.

In yet another preferred embodiment, altering the data includes generating a multi-session recording, including audio and data sessions, wherein the error in the sub-code Q channel is introduced in one or both of the data and audio sessions. Preferably, generating the multi-session recording includes creating a second lead-in to the data session that points to one or more tracks located in the first session. Alternatively or additionally, generating the multi-session recording includes creating a lead-in to the data session that includes a larger number of tracks than is permitted by the standard. Further alternatively or additionally,

generating the multi-session recording includes creating a lead-in to the data session that indicates that the recording medium is shorter than it is in actuality. Still further alternatively or additionally, generating the multi-session recording includes inserting an incorrect absolute time at a start of the data session. Yet further alternatively or additionally, generating the multi-session recording includes creating multiple sessions at least two of which are identified as audio sessions.

In a preferred embodiment, recording the data includes compressing and storing the data in a second session on the medium, for use in making an authorized copy of the medium.

There is also provided, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, apparatus for protecting data recorded on an original data storage medium against unauthorized copying, including:

an encoder, adapted to receive a stream of data for recording on the medium and encodes the data in accordance with Standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission;

a sub-code generator, operative to alter a portion of the encoded data by introducing an error in a sub-code Q channel of the data, such that the altered data are inconsistent with Standard 908, but do not prevent playback of the data following recording thereof; and

an eight-to-fourteen bit (EFM) modulator, coupled to modulate the altered data for recording on the original storage medium, whereby an application which plays back the recorded data runs in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the data, but a

substantially unrecoverable error occurs in unauthorized copying of the original storage medium.

In a preferred embodiment, the apparatus includes a data session generator, operative to provide a data session to the EFM for recording on the original storage medium, so that the data recorded on the medium include multi-session data, and the error in the sub-code Q channel is introduced in the data session.

There is additionally provided, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a data storage medium that is resistant to unauthorized copying, on which medium data encoded in accordance with Standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission are stored, a portion of which encoded data is altered by introducing an error in a sub-code Q channel of the data, such that the altered data are identified as erroneous according to Standard 908, but do not prevent playback of the data following recording thereof, whereby an application which plays back the recorded data runs in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the data, but a substantially unrecoverable error occurs in unauthorized copying of the original storage medium.

The present invention will be more fully understood from the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments thereof, taken together with the drawings in which:

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic, sectional view of a compact disk (CD), in accordance with recording practice known in the art;

Fig. 2 is a schematic block diagram that illustrates apparatus for producing a copy-resistant CD, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a schematic illustration of details of a data structure written to a CD, in accordance with recording practice known in the art; and

Fig. 4 is a block diagram that schematically illustrates duplication of data on a CD for the purpose of preventing unauthorized copying, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference is now made to Fig. 1, which is a schematic sectional view of an audio compact disk (CD) 20, showing the overall layout of the disk, in accordance with recording practice known in the art. An information area 22 includes a lead-in (LI) area 24, a program area (PA) 26 and a lead-out (LO) area 28. Information area 22 progresses outwards in a widening spiral, and contains all of the recorded contents of CD 20. Lead-in area 24 and lead-out area 28 both contain P and Q channels, which include timing and track information used during playback of the CD. Program area 26 consists of up to 99 tracks of audio information (e.g., music), as well as accompanying sub-code information.

Fig. 2 is a schematic block diagram that illustrates apparatus 40 for producing a copy-resistant CD, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The original sound, or analog audio, is converted to digital format suitable for encoding on a disk, such that the information can subsequently be played back (decoded) by a standard player of audio CD 20. In a first stage of encoding, a digital bit stream is generated which represents the continuous analog sound signal. The analog signal is converted into discrete digital samples by an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter 30.

To enable detection and correction of errors during playback, parity bits are added to the bit stream. An error-correction encoder 32 employs the commonly used Cross-Interleaved Reed-Solomon Code (CIRC) to reorder the digital data. A sub-code generator 36 adds a byte of sub-code for every thirty-two bytes of error-corrected audio. The 908 standard prescribes the contents of the

sub-code channels to be added at this stage. Sub-code generator 36, however, alters the standard sub-codes in such a manner that ordinary playback of the CD is substantially unaffected, but unauthorized copying is prevented. In particular, the alterations do not compromise the integrity of the bit stream and do not generate CIRC errors on the disk. Methods of such alteration are described hereinbelow.

Apparatus 40 is also shown to include an optional data session generator 37, for use in producing multi-session disks that include both audio and data sessions. As described hereinbelow, the data session is configured so as to prevent an unauthorized computer from reading the CD. An audio compressor 35 is optionally provided to compress the audio input for inclusion in such a multi-session disk in an encoded form.

It is known in the art to map a standard eight-bit byte of sound data into a fourteen-bit "optical" byte, and to include in the recording additional information, such as playback control and display functions. An eight-to-fourteen modulator (EFM) 34 combines the output of error-correction encoder 32 with the output of sub-code generator 36 and data session generator 37. Each bit of encoded data is preferably physically inscribed onto a master for producing CD 20, using a laser beam recorder (LBR) 38 to create a series of microscopic pits on the master. Alternatively, a dedicated burner 39 is used to produce CD 20 directly on a recordable CD (CDR).

Fig. 3 is a schematic illustration of details of the data structure received by EFM modulator 34, in accordance with the 908 standard. A block 58 of data for recording on a CD contains 98 frames, each frame made up of 32 bytes of data, or symbols, received from encoder 32

(or from the data session generator 37) and one eight-bit "sub-code" word. The eight bits in each sub-code word are respectively called P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W.

The Q bits from 98 consecutive frames are collectively called a sub-code Q channel 64. The sub-code Q channel contains program and timing information, including synchronization bits S0 and S1, 4 control bits, 4 address bits, 72 data bits, and a 16-bit cyclic redundancy check code (CRCC). In lead-in area 24, the 72 data bits include relative time (R-Time, or track time) data 74 and track position, while in program area 26, relative time and absolute time (A-Time, or disk time) data are stored. The relative time for each block indicates the length of time from the beginning of a current track to the beginning of the block. The absolute time indicates the length of time from the beginning of program area 26 to the beginning of the block. Time is measured in units of minutes, seconds and frames (different from the 98 data frames in a block), with 75 time frames in a second. The Q channel also includes a track number (TNO) and in-track indices, also referred to as point indices. In lead-in area 24, the Q channel carries a table of contents (TOC).

Table I below schematically illustrates alteration of absolute time values of sub-code Q channel 64, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. In typical encoding of CD 20 according to standard 908, absolute time starts at the beginning of program area 26 and increases linearly to the end of lead-out area 28. Copying software known in the art uses the absolute time as a pointer, in order to ensure smooth reproduction of the original audio and synchronicity of timing between recorded frames and played-back frames.

Preferably embodied, an error is deliberately introduced into the absolute time values of the sub-code Q channel, as shown in the "altered" column in the table, thereby increasing the speed at which time appears to pass in this track.

TABLE I

Original time			Altered time		
Min	Sec	Frame	Min	Sec	Frame
0 (start track)	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	2
0	0	2	0	0	4
0	0	3	0	0	6
0	0	4	0	0	7
0	0	5	0	0	8
...	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	71	0	0	74
0	0	72	0	1	0
...	...	...	...	...	...
5 (end track)	30	42	5	36	20
5	30	43	5	30	43
(pause)					
5	30	44	5	30	44
...	...	...	...	...	...

So as not to adversely affect stereo play-back of the audio, the absolute time for original CD 20 is preferably increased in three consecutive blocks out of every 150 consecutive blocks, and returned to normal in a pause area between tracks, as shown in the table above. A standard CD player will be unaffected by these



intentional distortions of the absolute time. An unauthorized copy of CD 20, however, will contain discontinuities in the music, for example, where absolute time jumps from frame 2 to frame 4 to frame 6, in the table above. The resulting signal on the CD copy will have a series of constant-amplitude, audible, distorted and generally unmelodious sounds.

Optionally, the original, correct absolute time information is stored in the reserved bits of the sub-code R-W channels (Fig. 3), which are currently unassigned according to standard 908. Authorized software is enabled to make copies of original CD 20 by accessing the data stored in the R-W channels.

Alternatively, rather than introducing errors in the absolute time, errors that produce audible effects in unauthorized copies are introduced in sub-code Q channel 64 by changing point index values. Like the absolute track time, the point index provides a series of "checkpoints" within a track. An erroneous series of point indices will cause mute areas in an unauthorized copy of CD 20, but will not affect the playback of the original CD. Optionally, as described above, the correct indices are stored in the R-W channels, and authorized software is enabled to copy the original CD by retrieving the indices from these channels.

Fig. 4 is a block diagram that schematically illustrates another method for preventing unauthorized copying of a CD, using data session generator 37, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Whereas an audio CD has only a single session 90, multi-session CDs can have multiple sessions, including, for example, an audio session 100 and a data session 102. Audio CD players read only the first

session on a multi-session CD, in this case session 100 and ignore the rest. When the CD is inserted into a CD-ROM drive, however, the computer can access any of the sessions and therefore will be confused by the errors embedded as part of the second or subsequent sessions. The present embodiment therefore operates by introducing faulty data into the sub-code Q channel of data session 102. Preferably, faulty data are introduced into session 100, as well. In consequence, the audio CD player will reproduce the audio signals on the disk without difficulty. The computer, however, will be confused by either the data session or the faulty data in audio session 100 (or by both) and will not be able to play the disk, let alone copy it.

Errors in data session 102 are preferably introduced by one or more of the following mechanisms:

- Generating a data session with a lead-in that points to tracks located in the program area of the first session.
- Generating a data session lead-in with a larger number of tracks than is allowed by the 908 standard.
- Modifying the data session lead-in to simulate a shorter CD.
- Modifying the absolute time at the beginning of the data session.

Alternatively, an additional audio session is generated, so that there are at least two audio sessions out of a total of three or more sessions on the disk.

Preferably, in order to allow an authorized personal computer (PC) to play the contents of the protected disk, the original contents are compressed (using any suitable format known in the art, such as MP3 or VQF) and

encrypted, by audio compressor 35 (Fig. 2). These encrypted data are stored in a manner that is hidden to conventional CD driver software, for example in the reserved sub-code channel bits, as described above, or in one of the data sessions on the CD, or in a lead-in, lead-out or pause area. The data can be decrypted and played back only by using authorized software, which is also preferably stored in the second session and is made available only to appropriately-licensed users and/or equipment. The authorized software will prevent the decryption of the data if its source is not the original CD.

It will be appreciated that the preferred embodiments described above are cited by way of example, and that the present invention is not limited to what has been particularly shown and described hereinabove. Rather, the scope of the present invention includes both combinations and sub-combinations of the various features described hereinabove, as well as variations and modifications thereof which would occur to persons skilled in the art upon reading the foregoing description and which are not disclosed in the prior art.

## CLAIMS

1. A method for protecting data recorded on an original storage medium against unauthorized copying, comprising:  
receiving data encoded in accordance with Standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission;  
altering a portion of the encoded data to introduce an error in a sub-code Q channel of the data, such that the altered data are inconsistent with Standard 908, but do not prevent playback of the data following recording thereof; and  
recording the data, including the altered data, on the original storage medium, whereby an application which plays back the recorded data runs in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the data, but a substantially unrecoverable error occurs in unauthorized copying of the original storage medium.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the medium comprises a compact disk.
3. A method according to claim 1, wherein the data comprise digital audio data.
4. A method according to claim 1, wherein altering the data comprises specifying an erroneous absolute time in the data to be recorded on the medium.
5. A method according to claim 4, and comprising storing a correct absolute time in reserved sub-code bits on the medium.
6. A method according to claim 4, wherein specifying the erroneous absolute time comprises shifting absolute times recorded in three consecutive blocks of a selected track.
7. A method according to claim 1, wherein altering the data comprises duplicating one or more blocks of the data

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to a new location on the storage medium, without changing the absolute time recorded in the sub-code Q channel of the one or more blocks.

8. A method according to claim 1, wherein altering the data comprises specifying an erroneous point index number in a track of the data to be recorded on the medium.

9. A method according to claim 8, and comprising storing a correct index number in reserved sub-code bits on the medium.

10. A method according to claim 1, wherein altering the data comprises generating a multi-session recording, including audio and data sessions, wherein the error in the sub-code Q channel is introduced in at least one of the data and audio sessions.

11. A method according to claim 10, wherein generating the multi-session recording comprises creating a lead-in to the data session that points to one or more tracks located in the first session.

12. A method according to claim 10, wherein generating the multi-session recording comprises creating a lead-in to the data session that includes a larger number of tracks than is permitted by the standard.

13. A method according to claim 10, wherein the error is introduced in both the audio session and the data session.

14. A method according to claim 10, wherein generating the multi-session recording comprises inserting a modified absolute time at a start of the data session.

15. A method according to claim 10, wherein generating the multi-session recording comprises creating multiple sessions at least two of which are identified as audio

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sessions.

16. A method according to claim 1, wherein recording the data comprises compressing and storing the data in a second session on the medium, for use in making an authorized copy of the medium.

17. Apparatus for protecting data recorded on an original data storage medium against unauthorized copying, comprising:

an encoder, adapted to receive a stream of data for recording on the medium and encodes the data in accordance with Standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission;

a sub-code generator, operative to alter a portion of the encoded data by introducing an error in a sub-code Q channel of the data, such that the altered data are inconsistent with Standard 908, but do not prevent playback of the data following recording thereof; and

an eight-to-fourteen bit (EFM) modulator, coupled to modulate the altered data for recording on the original storage medium, whereby an application which plays back the recorded data runs in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the data, but a substantially unrecoverable error occurs in unauthorized copying of the original storage medium.

18. Apparatus according to claim 17, wherein the medium comprises a compact disk.

19. Apparatus according to claim 17, wherein the data comprise digital audio data.

20. Apparatus according to claim 17, wherein the error in the sub-code Q channel comprises an erroneous value of the absolute time of a track of the data to be recorded on the medium.

21. Apparatus according to claim 17, wherein the error in the sub-code Q channel is engendered by duplicating one or more blocks of the data to a new location on the storage medium, without changing the absolute time recorded in the Q channel of the one or more blocks.

22. Apparatus according to claim 17, wherein the error in the sub-code Q channel comprises an erroneous value of the point index number of a track of the data to be recorded on the medium.

23. Apparatus according to claim 17, and comprising a data session generator, operative to provide a data session to the EFM for recording on the original storage medium, so that the data recorded on the medium comprise multi-session data, and the error in the sub-code Q channel is introduced in the data session.

24. A data storage medium that is resistant to unauthorized copying, on which medium data encoded in accordance with Standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission are stored, a portion of which encoded data is altered by introducing an error in a sub-code Q channel of the data, such that the altered data are identified as erroneous according to Standard 908, but do not prevent playback of the data following recording thereof, whereby an application which plays back the recorded data runs in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the data, but a substantially unrecoverable error occurs in unauthorized copying of the original storage medium.

25. A medium according to claim 24, wherein the medium comprises a compact disk.

26. A medium according to claim 24, wherein the data comprise digital audio data.

27. A medium according to claim 24, wherein the data are encoded on the medium in a multi-session format, including both audio and data sessions, and wherein the error is introduced in the data session.

28. A medium according to claim 24, wherein the data are encoded on the medium in a multi-session format, including first and second sessions, and wherein the second session contains the data from the first session in a compressed form, for use in making an authorized copy of the first session.





FIG. 1

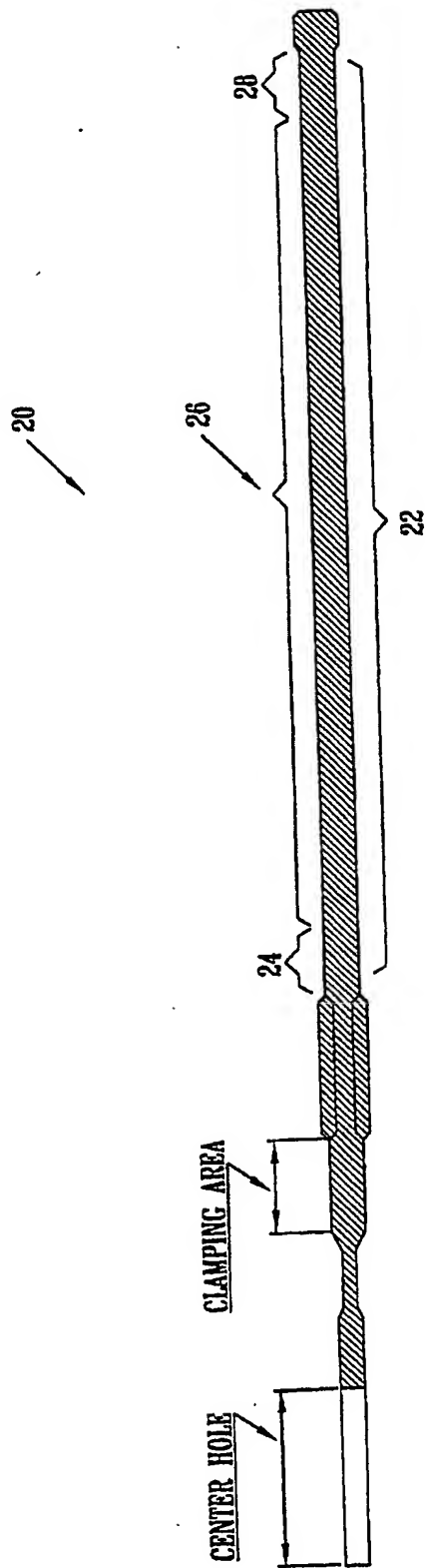
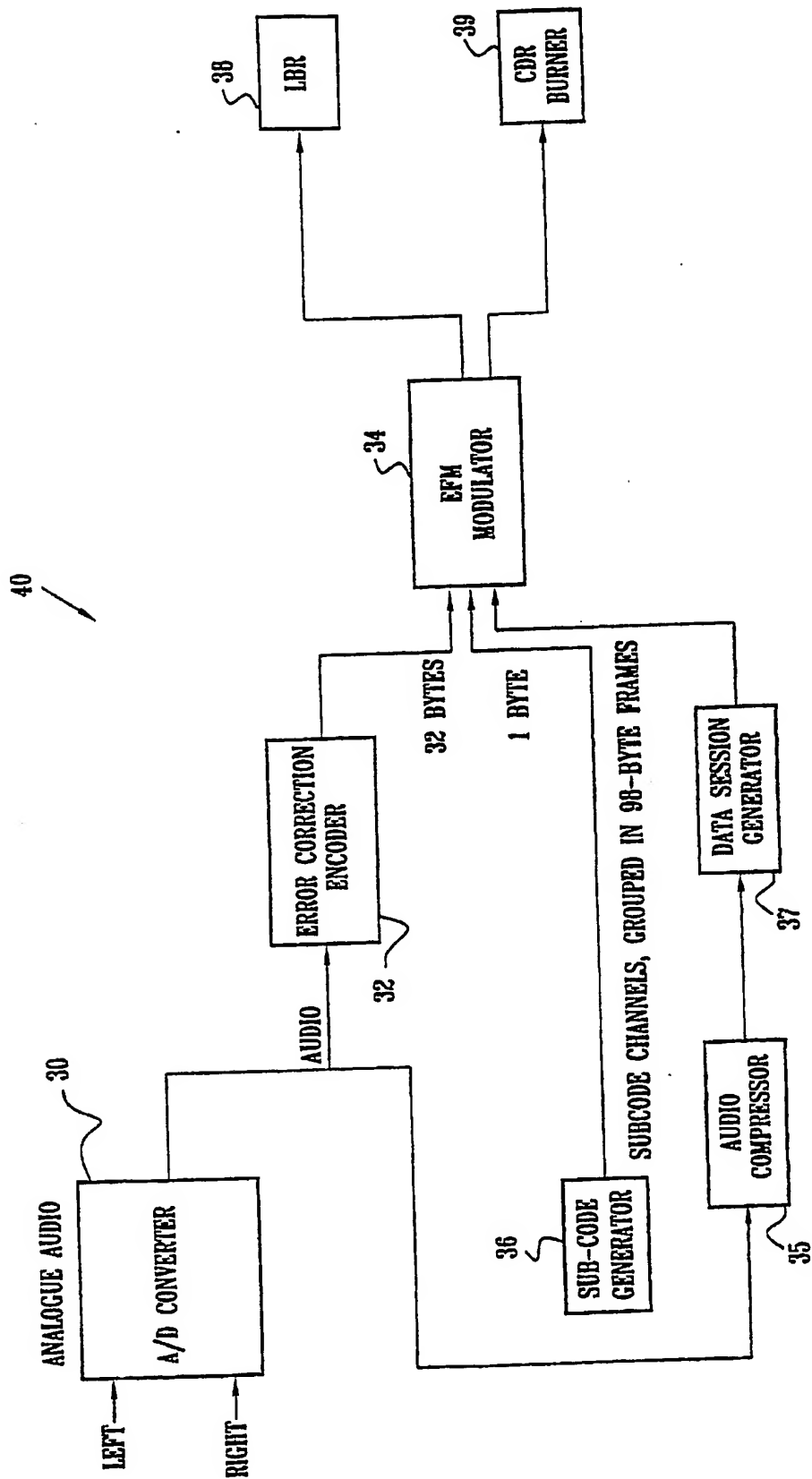


FIG. 2



[illegible]

58

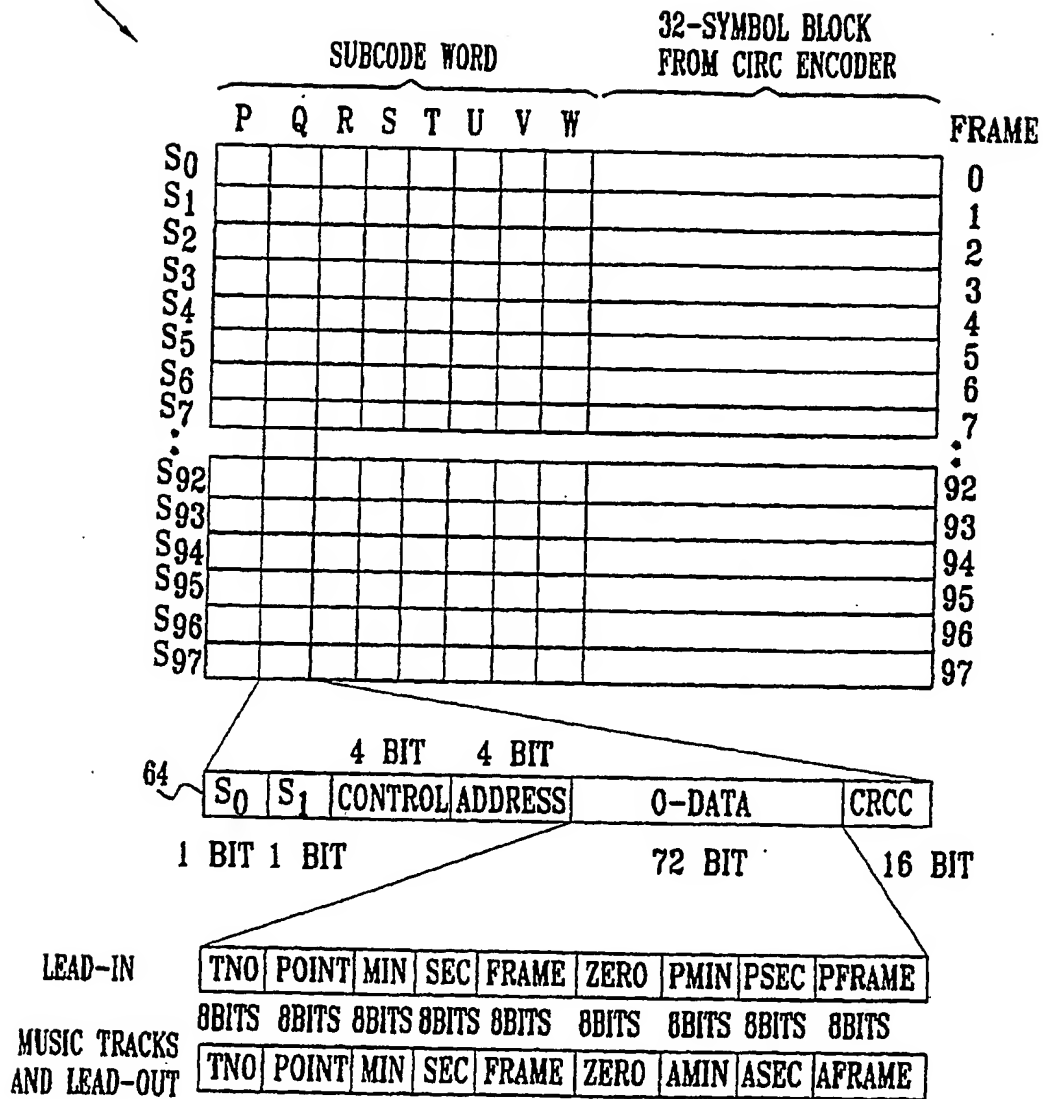
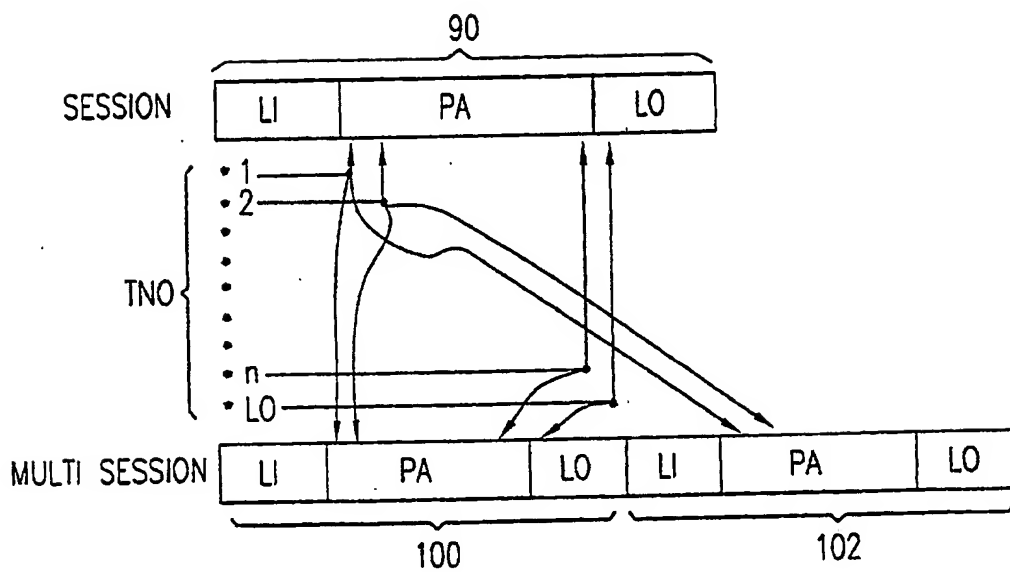


FIG. 4



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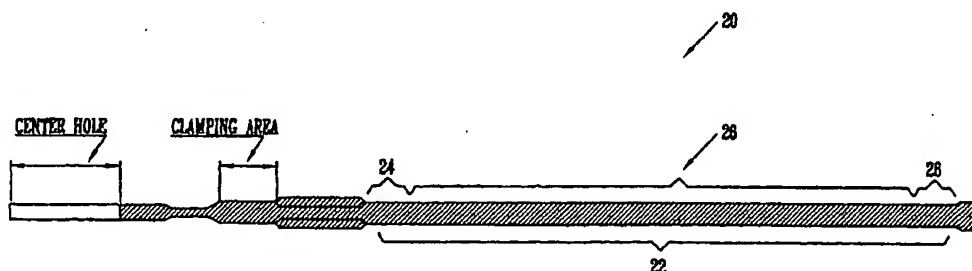
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(54) Title: **PREVENTION OF CD-AUDIO PIRACY USING SUB-CODE CHANNELS**



(57) Abstract: A method for protecting data recorded on an original storage medium (20) against copying using an unauthorized data readout device. The data are encoded in accordance with Standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission. A portion of the encoded data is altered to introduce a modification in a sub-code Q channel of the data, such that the altered data are inconsistent with an implementation of Standard 908 used in the data readout device, but do not prevent playback of the data following recording thereof. The data, including the altered data, are recorded on the original storage medium, whereby an application which plays back the recorded data runs in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the data, but a substantially unrecoverable error occurs in unauthorized copying of the original storage medium.

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## PREVENTION OF CD-AUDIO PIRACY USING SUB-CODE CHANNELS

### **CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a continuation-in-part of co-pending U.S. Patent Application 09/549,820, filed April 14, 2000, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application 09/370,813, filed August 9, 1999, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application 09/175,255, filed October 20, 1998. All of these applications are assigned to the assignee of the present patent application and are incorporated herein by reference.

### **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates generally to protection of intellectual property rights, and specifically to prevention of unauthorized copying of recorded audio, computer-readable media.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Compact disk (CD) recordings are a preferred means for distributing both digital audio recordings and computer software. CD audio recordings are almost universally made in accordance with standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), entitled "Compact Disc Digital Audio System" (Geneva, Switzerland, 1987), which is incorporated herein by reference. The 908 standard, also known as the Red Book, defines how audio data are to be encoded and recorded on the disk, enabling the data to be played back using standard digital decoding chips. Different standards apply to other types of data, such as computer software, which may be recorded on CD, as well. For example, the Blue Book standard specifies multi-session recordings, that combine audio and other data on a single disk.

Original music CDs are produced by molding plastic blanks with a master stamp piece, which is produced using costly, specialized equipment. Alternatively, a recordable CD (CDR) may be created by authorized plants according to customer request. Because of the high cost of CD recording equipment, CD recordings were considered, until recently, to be relatively secure against unauthorized copying. This situation has changed recently, as inexpensive CD recording devices and read/write media have become available to consumers. Thus, it is now easy, using a conventional personal computer with a read/write CD drive, or with one read drive and one write drive, to make exact, digital copies of all types of CDs. The CD content is

read out by the computer, byte by byte, from one CD, typically a legitimately-purchased original CD, and then written to a blank CD so as to make a pirate copy. Similar copying methods may be used with other media, such as Digital Video Disks (DVD). Financial losses to the recording and software industries due to such pirate copying are estimated to be in the  
5 billions of dollars.

Another common method for pirate copying is via the digital audio output provided by many CD players, such as the S/PDIF (Sony/Philips Digital Interconnect Format) output. This output format is specified by IEC standard 958, entitled "Digital Audio Interface" (Geneva, Switzerland, 1993), which is incorporated herein by reference. The S/PDIF output can be used  
10 legitimately to connect the CD player to high-quality converters, speakers and other audio components. On the other hand, since it reproduces the audio content of the CD bit by bit, the S/PDIF output is also easy for pirates to use in making illegal copies. In addition to the audio content, the S/PDIF data includes a sub-code, known as the serial copying management system (SCMS) sub-code, that indicates whether the source of the data is an original recording or a  
15 copy. According to SCMS, commercially-available recording equipment is not supposed to allow users to record audio from a S/PDIF stream that is marked as a copy. This protection, however, is easily circumvented by pirate copiers.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of some aspects of the present invention to provide improved methods  
20 and apparatus for preventing unauthorized copying of recorded, computer-readable media.

It is a further object of some aspects of the present invention to provide methods and apparatus for producing compact disks that are resistant to unauthorized copying.

It is still a further object of some aspects of the present invention to provide methods and apparatus for preventing unauthorized digital copying of audio disks.

25 In preferred embodiments of the present invention, signals recorded on an original storage medium are protected against unauthorized copying by changes made in a sub-code channel, preferably the Q-channel. For this purpose, a data-writing unit comprises an encoding block, which receives audio signals and encodes the signals in accordance with standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). A modification-insertion block of the  
30 data-writing unit alters the encoded signals, by introducing a modification in a sub-code Q



channel of the encoded signals. A recording block of the data-writing unit subsequently records the altered signals on the storage medium, which typically comprises a compact disk (CD).

Preferably, the altered signals are erroneous according to standard 908, or according to implementations of the standard used in CD-ROM drives, but nevertheless do not prevent playback of the audio signals from the original medium following recording. Thus, the original CD is able to perform in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration. By contrast, the alteration causes a substantially-unrecoverable error when an attempt is made to create an unauthorized copy of the CD. The error manifests itself in that either the unauthorized copy cannot be produced at all, or the copy is corrupted in such a way as to render it substantially unusable. Preferably, authorized software residing in the data-writing unit or in other hardware is enabled to duplicate the CD, such that authorized copies also can be played back, unaffected by the alteration.

In some preferred embodiments of the present invention, the modification-insertion block inserts the modification in the sub-code Q channel by specifying a modified absolute or relative track time of the audio signals recorded on the CD. CD copying algorithms known in the art rely on non-corrupted track times, and are therefore unable to make unauthorized copies of CDs which are prepared using these embodiments of the present invention. Optionally, the original track time is stored on the original CD in reserved bits of the sub-code channels that are defined by standard 908. Authorized copying software retrieves the original track time from the reserved bits, and is thereby enabled to make fully-functioning copies of the original CD.

Alternatively or additionally, the modification is introduced by adding one or more additional sessions on the disk, with a lead-in that point to tracks in the program area of the first session and includes special modes to block an unauthorized computer from reading the session.

Further alternatively or additionally, the modification-insertion block inserts the modification in the sub-code Q channel by specifying a modified index number of a track of the audio signals recorded on the CD. CD copying algorithms known in the art rely on the non-corrupted index number of the track, and are therefore unable to make unauthorized

copies of CDs which are prepared using these embodiments of the present invention. Optionally, the original index number of a track is stored on the original CD in reserved bits of the sub-code channels that are defined by standard 908. Authorized copying software retrieves the original index number of the track from the reserved bits or from a second session on the disk, and is thereby enabled to make fully-functioning copies of the original CD.

Preferably, in order to allow an authorized personal computer (PC) to play the contents of the protected disk, the original contents are protected by digital rights management (DRM) technology, typically by compressing (using any suitable format known in the art, such as MP3 or VQF) and encrypting the contents. These encrypted data are stored in a manner that is hidden to conventional CD driver software, for example in reserved sub-code channel bits, in the pause area or lead-out area, or in a second session on the CD. The data can be decrypted and played back only by using authorized software, which is preferably stored in the second session.

Further preferably, the modifications introduced in the CD are such as to cause changes in a S/PDIF output or other digital output generated by a CD player in which the protected CD is played. The changes in the digital output do not interfere with audio playback of the CD recording by compatible equipment, such as audio speakers with a digital/analog converter. The changes do, however, prevent unauthorized copying of the CD content using the digital output, for example, as a digital input to a recorder.

Optionally, in addition to the modifications introduced in the sub-code channel, further modifications are intentionally introduced in the audio data as an added impediment to unauthorized copying. The modifications are introduced in such a way that ancillary data on the disk, such as error detection codes, which are provided by the 908 standard (or other applicable standard), enable a CD player either to correct or conceal the modifications during playback or to ignore them altogether. When an unauthorized copy is made of the medium, however, the ancillary data are ineffective in overcoming the intentional modifications in the original medium, with the result that faults occur in the copy that are substantially unrecoverable. Methods for introducing such modifications are described in the above-mentioned U.S. Patent Applications 09/175,255 and 09/370,813.

There is therefore provided, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present

invention, a method for protecting data recorded on an original storage medium against copying using an unauthorized data readout device, the method, including:

receiving data encoded in accordance with Standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission;

5        altering a portion of the encoded data to introduce a modification in a sub-code Q channel of the data, such that the altered data are inconsistent with an implementation of Standard 908 used in the data readout device, but do not prevent playback of the data following recording thereof; and

recording the data, including the altered data, on the original storage medium, whereby  
10       an application which plays back the recorded data runs in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the data, but a substantially unrecoverable error occurs in unauthorized copying of the original storage medium.

Preferably, the medium includes a compact disk, and the data include digital audio data.

15       In a preferred embodiment, altering the data includes modifying an absolute time in the data to be recorded on the medium. Preferably, a correct absolute time is stored in reserved sub-code bits on the medium. Most preferably, modifying the absolute time includes altering absolute times recorded in a plurality of consecutive blocks of a selected track.

In another preferred embodiment, altering the data includes duplicating one or more  
20       blocks of the data to a new location on the storage medium, without changing the absolute time recorded in the sub-code Q channel of the one or more blocks.

In still another preferred embodiment, altering the data includes modifying a point index number in a track of the data to be recorded on the medium. Preferably, the method includes storing a correct index number in reserved sub-code bits on the medium.

25       In yet another preferred embodiment, altering the data includes generating a multiple-session recording, including one or more audio and data sessions, wherein the modification in the sub-code Q channel is introduced in one or more of the data and audio sessions. Preferably, generating the multiple-session recording includes creating a lead-in to one of the sessions that points to one or more tracks located in a first audio session on the

medium. Alternatively or additionally, generating the multiple-session recording includes creating a lead-in to one of the sessions that includes a larger number of tracks than is specified by the standard. Further alternatively or additionally, generating the multiple-session recording includes creating a lead-in to one of the sessions that indicates that the recording  
5 medium is shorter than it is in actuality. Still further alternatively or additionally, generating the multiple-session recording includes inserting a modified absolute time at a start of one of the sessions. Yet further alternatively or additionally, generating the multiple-session recording includes creating multiple sessions at least two of which are identified as audio sessions.

10 In a preferred embodiment, recording the data includes compressing and storing the data in a data session on the medium, for use in making an authorized copy of the medium.

In a further preferred embodiment, the encoded data include encoded audio data, and the method includes altering a portion of the encoded audio data such that the altered data are inconsistent with the implementation of Standard 908 used in the data readout device, wherein  
15 recording the data on the medium includes recording ancillary data which are used by a processor in the application to operate upon the altered portion of the encoded audio data such that the application plays back the data in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the encoded audio data, but which ancillary data are ineffective in correcting the altered portion of the encoded audio data upon copying of the data, so that the alteration causes a  
20 further substantially unrecoverable error in the unauthorized copying of the original medium.

Preferably, the ancillary data include error detection codes.

There is further provided, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a method for protecting data recorded on an original storage medium against unauthorized copying, including:

25 receiving data encoded in accordance with Standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission;

altering a portion of the encoded data to introduce a modification in the data, so that a digital output of the altered data will be inconsistent with an implementation of a digital output standard, such as Standard 958 of the International Electrotechnical Commission, but the  
30 modification will not prevent playback of the data following recording thereof; and

recording the data, including the altered data, on the original storage medium, whereby an application which plays back the recorded data runs in a manner substantially unaffected by the modification in the data, but a substantially unrecoverable error occurs in unauthorized copying of the original storage medium based on the digital output.

- 5 Preferably, altering the portion of the encoded data includes altering one or more control bits in the encoded data, which control bits are reproduced in the digital output. Additionally or alternatively, altering the portion of the encoded data includes manipulating bits of audio data within a frame of the encoded data.

- 10 There is also provided, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, apparatus for protecting data recorded on an original data storage medium against copying using an unauthorized data readout device, including:

an encoder, adapted to receive a stream of data for recording on the medium and encodes the data in accordance with Standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission;

- 15 a sub-code generator, operative to alter a portion of the encoded data by introducing a modification in a sub-code Q channel of the data, such that the altered data are inconsistent with an implementation of Standard 908 used in the data readout device, but do not prevent playback of the data following recording thereof; and

- 20 an eight-to-fourteen bit (EFM) modulator, coupled to modulate the altered data for recording on the original storage medium, whereby an application which plays back the recorded data runs in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the data, but a substantially unrecoverable error occurs in unauthorized copying of the original storage medium.

- 25 In a preferred embodiment, the apparatus includes a data session generator, operative to provide a data session to the EFM for recording on the original storage medium, so that the data recorded on the medium include multiple-session data, and the defect in the sub-code Q channel is introduced in at least one of the multiple sessions.

There is additionally provided, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a data storage medium that is resistant to copying using an unauthorized

readout device, on which medium data encoded in accordance with Standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission are stored, a portion of which encoded data is altered by introducing a modification in a sub-code Q channel of the data, such that the altered data are identified as inconsistent with an implementation of Standard 908 used in the data readout device, but do not prevent playback of the data following recording thereof, whereby an application which plays back the recorded data runs in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the data, but a substantially unrecoverable error occurs in unauthorized copying of the original storage medium.

The present invention will be more fully understood from the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments thereof, taken together with the drawings in which:

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic, sectional view of a compact disk (CD), in accordance with recording practice known in the art;

Fig. 2 is a schematic block diagram that illustrates apparatus for producing a copy-resistant CD, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a schematic illustration of details of a data structure written to a CD, in accordance with recording practice known in the art; and

Fig. 4 is a block diagram that schematically illustrates duplication of data on a CD for the purpose of preventing unauthorized copying, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference is now made to Fig. 1, which is a schematic sectional view of an audio compact disk (CD) 20, showing the overall layout of the disk, in accordance with recording practice known in the art. An information area 22 includes a lead-in (LI) area 24, a program area (PA) 26 and a lead-out (LO) area 28. Information area 22 progresses outwards in a widening spiral, and contains all of the recorded contents of CD 20. Lead-in area 24 and lead-out area 28 both contain P and Q channels, which include timing and track information used during playback of the CD. Program area 26 consists of up to 99 tracks of audio information (e.g., music), as well as accompanying sub-code information.

Preferred embodiments of the present invention provide a number of different, complementary techniques for modifying the data in CD 20 in order to frustrate pirate copiers. A number of these embodiments are described in detail hereinbelow. Generally speaking, the modifications fall into the following categories:

- 5       • General disk layout modifications – for example, recording several sessions on an audio CD. The second session can be used to mislead personal computers (PCs) that are commonly used in pirate copying, typically by adding conflicting pointers in the lead-in of the second session. Preferably, the last session on the CD is a data session that contains the music in compressed form. Most preferably, the music is encrypted  
10       so as to enable playback directly from the disk and/or encoded using digital wrapper technology (also known as digital rights management – DRM) to enable download and playback through secure software from the disk of an authorized user.
- Modifications of the audio data, by insertion of noise, preferably as described in the above-mentioned U.S. Patent Application 09/370,813.
- 15       • Modifications of the subcode information, particularly in the Q channel. These modifications may include, for example, changing the absolute or relative time, index pointers, table of contents (TOC) information (listing too many or too few tracks, or misleading pointers between multiple sessions), control byte modifications, pregap length manipulation. Other such modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the  
20       art.
- Low-level modifications to the structure of the bits recorded on the CD. Such modifications are described in detail in the above-mentioned U.S. Patent Applications 09/175,255 and 09/370,813. They typically involve recording sequences of bits on the CD that cause hardware errors in some CD-ROM drives used in PCs, or prevent  
25       them from interpolating over erroneous audio data. Alternatively or additionally, bit sequences may be recorded on the CD that do not appear in the conventional eight-to-fourteen bit (EFM) lookup table specified by the 908 standard.

These modifications may be used in CD 20 in different combinations, depending on application needs.

Fig. 2 is a schematic block diagram that illustrates apparatus 40 for producing a copy-resistant CD, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The original sound, or analog audio, is converted to digital format suitable for encoding on a disk, such that the information can subsequently be played back (decoded) by a standard player of audio CD 20. In a first stage of encoding, a digital bit stream is generated which represents the continuous analog sound signal. The analog signal is converted into discrete digital samples by an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter 30.

To enable detection and correction of errors during playback, parity bits are added to the bit stream. An error-correction encoder 32 employs the commonly used Cross-Interleaved Reed-Solomon Code (CIRC) to reorder the digital data. A sub-code generator 36 adds a byte of sub-code for every thirty-two bytes of error-corrected audio. The 908 standard prescribes the contents of the sub-code channels to be added at this stage. Sub-code generator 36, however, alters the standard sub-codes in such a manner that ordinary playback of the CD is substantially unaffected, but unauthorized copying is prevented. In particular, the alterations do not compromise the integrity of the bit stream and do not generate CIRC errors on the disk. Methods of such alteration are described hereinbelow.

Apparatus 40 is also shown to include an optional data session generator 37, for use in producing multiple-session disks that include both audio and data sessions. As described hereinbelow, the data session is configured so as to prevent an unauthorized computer from reading the CD. An audio compressor 35 is optionally provided to compress the audio input for inclusion in such a multiple-session disk in an encoded form.

It is known in the art to map a standard sixteen-bit word of sound data into two fourteen-bit "optical" symbols, and to include in the recording additional information, such as playback control and display functions. An eight-to-fourteen modulator (EFM) 34 combines the output of error-correction encoder 32 with the output of sub-code generator 36 and data session generator 37. Each bit of encoded data is preferably physically inscribed onto a master for producing CD 20, using a laser beam recorder (LBR) 38 to create a series of microscopic pits on the master. Alternatively, a dedicated burner 39 is used to produce CD 20 directly on a recordable CD (CDR).



Fig. 3 is a schematic illustration of details of the data structure received by EFM modulator 34, in accordance with the 908 standard. A block 58 of data for recording on a CD contains 98 frames, each frame made up of 32 bytes of data, or symbols, received from encoder 32 (or from the data session generator 37) and one eight-bit "sub-code" word. The eight bits in each sub-code word are respectively called P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W.

The Q bits from 98 consecutive frames are collectively called a sub-code Q channel 64. The sub-code Q channel contains program and timing information, including synchronization bits S0 and S1, 4 control bits, 4 address bits, 72 data bits, and a 16-bit cyclic redundancy check code (CRCC). In lead-in area 24, the 72 data bits include relative time (R-Time, or track time) data 74 and track position, while in program area 26, relative time and absolute time (A-Time, or disk time) data are stored. The relative time for each block indicates the length of time from the beginning of a current track to the beginning of the block. The absolute time indicates the length of time from the beginning of program area 26 to the beginning of the block. Time is measured in units of minutes, seconds and frames (different from the 98 data frames in a block), with 75 time frames in a second. The Q channel also includes a track number (TNO) and in-track indices, also referred to as point indices. In lead-in area 24, the Q channel carries a table of contents (TOC).

Table I below schematically illustrates alteration of absolute time values of sub-code Q channel 64, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. In typical encoding of CD 20 according to standard 908, absolute time starts at the beginning of program area 26 and increases linearly to the end of lead-out area 28. Copying software known in the art uses the absolute time as a pointer, in order to ensure smooth reproduction of the original audio and synchronicity of timing between recorded frames and played-back frames. Preferably embodied, a modification is introduced into the absolute time values of the sub-code Q channel, as shown in the "altered" column in the table, thereby increasing the speed at which time appears to pass in this track.

TABLE I

Original time			Altered time		
Min	Sec	Frame	Min	Sec	Frame
0 (start	0	0	0	0	0

track)					
0	0	1	0	0	2
0	0	2	0	0	4
0	0	3	0	0	6
0	0	4	0	0	7
0	0	5	0	0	8
...	...	...	...	...	...
0	0	71	0	0	74
0	0	72	0	1	0
...	...	...	...	...	...
5 (end track)	30	42	5	36	20
5 (pause)	30	43	5	30	43
5	30	44	5	30	44
...	...	...	...	...	...

So as not to adversely affect stereo play-back of the audio, the absolute time for original CD 20 is preferably increased in several consecutive blocks out of every 150 consecutive blocks, and returned to normal in a pause area between tracks, as shown in the table above. A standard CD player will be unaffected by these intentional distortions of the absolute time. An unauthorized copy of CD 20, however, will contain discontinuities in the music, for example, where absolute time jumps from frame 2 to frame 4 to frame 6, in the table above. The resulting signal on the CD copy will have a series of constant-amplitude, audible, distorted and generally unmelodious sounds.

Optionally, the original, correct absolute time information is stored in the reserved bits of the sub-code R-W channels (Fig. 3), which are currently unassigned according to standard 908. Authorized software is enabled to make copies of original CD 20 by accessing the data stored in the R-W channels.

Alternatively, rather than introducing modifications in the absolute time, modifications that produce audible effects in unauthorized copies are introduced in sub-code Q channel 64 by

changing point index and/or mode values. Like the absolute track time, the point index provides a series of "checkpoints" within a track. A modified series of point indices will cause mute areas in an unauthorized copy of CD 20, but will not affect the playback of the original CD. Optionally, as described above, the correct indices are stored in the R-W channels, and authorized software is enabled to copy the original CD by retrieving the indices from these channels.

Preferably, modifications introduced in the CD are such as to cause changes in a digital output, such as a S/PDIF output, generated by a CD player in which the protected CD is played. The digital output data stream comprises a sequence of 32-bit words, known as sub-frames, each carrying between 16 and 24 bits of audio data, along with preamble and control bits. One of the control bits in each sub-frame is a sub-code bit, similar to the sub-code bits in each frame of data on the CD. The sub-code bits in a block of 192 frames (typically 384 sub-frames) in the S/PDIF data stream carry most of the contents of the sub-code Q channel being played on the CD, including control bytes, the track number and the time. Preferably, the modifications that are introduced in the Q channel on the disk are such as to be carried over to the S/PDIF data. Although these modifications do not interfere with audio playback of the CD recording by speakers and other compatible equipment, they do impede unauthorized copying of the CD content using the digital output.

As specified by the above-mentioned IEC 958 standard, the S/PDIF signal contains four control bytes copied from the CD. Therefore, in an alternative embodiment of the present invention, these control bytes are used to frustrate illegal copying of the audio contents. For this purpose, in recording the control bytes on the CD, in accordance with the Red Book standard, the track mode is set to "data" for a number of blocks, typically between one and ten blocks, in a repetitive cycle. The CRCC is then recalculated so that this control byte is valid from the standpoint of data accuracy. When a recording is made from the S/PDIF output of the CD player, however, this control byte setting will typically cause mutes or clicks to appear in the resulting audio stream.

In a further alternative embodiment, the bits in the S/PDIF envelope are shifted or otherwise manipulated in order to confound unauthorized recording of the CD contents. When the 32 bits in a S/PDIF sub-frame are fed to a digital/analog converter for audio playback, the converter takes all 32 bits and plays back the audio irrespective of the shift. A digital recorder,

however, will seek the audio data in a given subset of the bits of the sub-frame, and the control data in another subset, disjoint from the audio data, where these data are supposed to be according to the standard. Therefore, manipulating the bit order can block recorders while still enabling audio playback.

5        Fig. 4 is a block diagram that schematically illustrates another method for preventing unauthorized copying of a CD, using data session generator 37, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Whereas an audio CD has only a single session 90, apparatus 40 with session generator 37 can produce CDs having multiple sessions, including, for example, one or more audio sessions 100 and at least one data session 102. Audio CD  
10    players read only the first session on a multiple-session CD, in this case session 100 and ignore the rest. DVD players read and are "aware" of data session 102, as well, but still play back audio session 100. When the CD is inserted into a CD-ROM drive, however, the computer can access any of the sessions and therefore will be confused by the modifications embedded in the second or subsequent sessions. The present embodiment therefore operates by  
15    introducing conflicting data into the sub-code Q channel of data session 102 or of additional audio sessions, subsequent to the first audio session. Most preferably, there are at least two audio sessions out of a total of three or more sessions on the disk.

Preferably, modified data are introduced into audio session 100, as well. The modifications are introduced in such a way that ancillary data on the disk, such as Cross  
20    Interleave Reed Solomon Code (CIRC) error detection codes, which are provided by the 908 standard (or other applicable standard), enable a CD player either to correct or conceal the modifications during playback or to ignore them altogether. When an unauthorized copy is made of the medium, however, the ancillary data are ineffective in overcoming the intentional modifications in the original medium, with the result that faults occur in the copy that are  
25    substantially unrecoverable. Methods for introducing such modifications are described in the above-mentioned U.S. Patent Applications 09/175,255 and 09/370,813.

Despite the modifications in the sub-code channels and/or audio data, an audio CD player will reproduce the audio signals on the disk without difficulty. A computer CD drive, however, will be confused by either the multiple sessions on the CD or the modified data in  
30    audio session 100 (or by both) and will not be able to load or play the disk, let alone copy it.

Modifications in the added audio and/or data sessions are preferably introduced by one or more of the following mechanisms:

- Generating a lead-in that points to tracks located in the program area of the first session.
- 5     • Generating a lead-in with a larger number of tracks than is allowed by the 908 standard.
- Modifying the lead-in to simulate a shorter CD.
- Modifying the absolute time at the beginning of the session.

10     Following these methods, Table II below describes changes made in the sub-code Q channel of a multiple-session CD, in order to prevent computer copying of the audio content without interfering with audio playback. The first session on the CD is an audio session, based on the Red Book standard, while the second and subsequent sessions may be audio or data sessions, based on the Blue Book, as described above.

TABLE II

Session	Standard	Modification
1	Lead-in (2½-3 min)	Add pointers B0 and C0 to the second and third sessions, per Blue Book format.
	Pause length 2 sec	Use different pregap length, per Blue Book format, preferably set to value between 1 and 3 sec.
	Accurate A-Time	Start A-Time at non-zero value, e.g., 10 sec, to mask beginning of disk for computer CD drive.
2	Audio track	Audio track length 4 sec (minimum time per Red Book).
3	Lead-in (1 min)	TOC points to 99 non-existent data tracks at time 00:02.  Modify lead-out pointer (A2) to a value between 00:01 and 00:07.

	Audio track	Data track length 4 sec, plus fill to a total CD length.
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As a result of these changes, a computer CD-ROM or DVD-ROM drive, upon reading the sub-code Q channel data in session 3, will either fail to mount the CD entirely, or will go into an endless loop looking for the non-existent data tracks listed in the TOC. If the drive does  
 5 succeed in accessing session 1, which holds the normal audio content, it is still likely to be confused by the 1 sec pregap (which is outside the Red Book specification) and/or by the distorted A-time. CD audio and DVD players, however, will be largely unaffected by these changes. In this regard, session 2 is important, since without it, some Blue Book-compliant DVD players might refuse to mount the CD. It will be understood that the specific  
 10 modifications noted in the table are listed by way of example. Alternative combinations of modifications and settings of the time values and other parameters will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

Preferably, in order to allow an authorized personal computer (PC) to play the contents of the protected disk, the original contents are compressed (using any suitable format known in  
 15 the art, such as MP3 or VQF) and encrypted, by audio compressor 35 (Fig. 2). These encrypted data are stored using a "digital wrapper" technique, so that the data are hidden from conventional CD driver software. For example, the data may be stored in the reserved sub-code channel bits, as described above, or in one of the data sessions on the CD, or in a lead-in, lead-out or pause area. The data can be decrypted and played back only by using  
 20 authorized software, which is also preferably stored in the second session and is made available only to appropriately-licensed users and/or equipment. The authorized software will prevent the decryption of the data if its source is not the original CD or if the rules for distributing and using the data are otherwise violated.

It will be appreciated that the preferred embodiments described above are cited by way  
 25 of example, and that the present invention is not limited to what has been particularly shown and described hereinabove. Rather, the scope of the present invention includes both combinations and sub-combinations of the various features described hereinabove, as well as variations and modifications thereof which would occur to persons skilled in the art upon reading the foregoing description and which are not disclosed in the prior art.

## CLAIMS

1. A method for protecting data recorded on an original storage medium against copying using an unauthorized data readout device, the method comprising:
  - receiving data encoded in accordance with Standard 908 of the International  
5 Electrotechnical Commission;
  - altering a portion of the encoded data to introduce a modification in a sub-code Q channel of the data, such that the altered data are inconsistent with an implementation of Standard 908 used in the data readout device, but do not prevent playback of the data following recording thereof; and  
10 recording the data, including the altered data, on the original storage medium, whereby an application which plays back the recorded data runs in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the data, but a substantially unrecoverable error occurs in unauthorized copying of the original storage medium.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the medium comprises a compact disk.
- 15 3. A method according to claim 1, wherein the data comprise digital audio data.
4. A method according to claim 1, wherein altering the data comprises modifying an absolute time in the data to be recorded on the medium.
5. A method according to claim 4, and comprising storing a correct absolute time in reserved sub-code bits on the medium.
- 20 6. A method according to claim 4, wherein modifying the absolute time comprises altering absolute times recorded in a plurality of consecutive blocks of a selected track.
7. A method according to claim 1, wherein altering the data comprises duplicating one or more blocks of the data to a new location on the storage medium, without changing the absolute time recorded in the sub-code Q channel of the one or more blocks.
- 25 8. A method according to claim 1, wherein altering the data comprises modifying a point index number in a track of the data to be recorded on the medium.
9. A method according to claim 8, and comprising storing a correct index number in reserved sub-code bits on the medium.

10. A method according to claim 1, wherein altering the data comprises generating a multiple-session recording, including audio and data sessions, wherein the modification in the sub-code Q channel is introduced in at least one of the sessions.
11. A method according to claim 10, wherein the sessions comprise a first audio session, and wherein generating the multiple-session recording comprises creating a lead-in to one of the sessions that points to one or more tracks located in the first audio session.
12. A method according to claim 10, wherein generating the multiple-session recording comprises creating a lead-in to one of the sessions that includes a larger number of tracks than is specified by the standard.
- 10 13. A method according to claim 10, wherein the modification is introduced in both the audio and data sessions.
14. A method according to claim 10, wherein generating the multiple-session recording comprises inserting a modified absolute time at a start of one of the sessions.
- 15 15. A method according to claim 10, wherein generating the multiple-session recording comprises creating multiple sessions at least two of which are identified as audio sessions.
16. A method according to claim 1, wherein recording the data comprises compressing and storing the data in a data session on the medium, for use in making an authorized copy of the medium.
17. A method according to claim 1, wherein the encoded data comprise encoded audio data, and comprising altering a portion of the encoded audio data such that the altered data are identified as inconsistent with the implementation of Standard 908 used in the data readout device,
- 20 wherein recording the data on the medium comprises recording ancillary data which are used by a processor in the application to operate upon the altered portion of the encoded audio data such that the application plays back the data in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the encoded audio data, but which ancillary data are ineffective in correcting the altered portion of the encoded audio data upon copying of the data, so that the alteration causes a further substantially unrecoverable error in the unauthorized copying of the original medium.
- 25



18. A method according to claim 17, wherein the ancillary data comprise error detection codes.
19. A method according to claim 1, wherein altering the portion of the encoded data comprises altering the data so as to create the modification in a standard digital output  
5 generated from the medium.
20. A method according to claim 19, wherein the standard digital output is generated in accordance with Standard 958 of the International Electrotechnical Commission.
21. A method for protecting data recorded on an original storage medium against unauthorized copying, comprising:
- 10 receiving data encoded in accordance with Standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission;
- altering a portion of the encoded data to introduce a modification in the data, so that a digital output of the altered data will be inconsistent with an implementation of Standard 958 of the International Electrotechnical Commission, but the modification will not prevent  
15 playback of the data following recording thereof; and
- recording the data, including the altered data, on the original storage medium, whereby an application which plays back the recorded data runs in a manner substantially unaffected by the modification in the data, but a substantially unrecoverable error occurs in unauthorized copying of the original storage medium based on the digital output.
- 20 22. A method according to claim 21, wherein altering the portion of the encoded data comprises altering one or more control bits in the encoded data, which control bits are reproduced in the digital output.
23. A method according to claim 21, wherein altering the portion of the encoded data comprises manipulating bits of audio data within a frame of the encoded data.
- 25 24. Apparatus for protecting data recorded on an original data storage medium against copying using an unauthorized data readout device, the apparatus comprising:
- an encoder, adapted to receive a stream of data for recording on the medium and to encode the data in accordance with Standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission;

a sub-code generator, operative to alter a portion of the encoded data by introducing a modification in a sub-code Q channel of the data, such that the altered data are inconsistent with an implementation of Standard 908 used in the data readout device, but do not prevent playback of the data following recording thereof; and

- 5 an eight-to-fourteen bit (EFM) modulator, coupled to modulate the altered data for recording on the original storage medium, whereby an application which plays back the recorded data runs in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the data, but a substantially unrecoverable error occurs in unauthorized copying of the original storage medium.
- 10 25. Apparatus according to claim 24, wherein the medium comprises a compact disk.
26. Apparatus according to claim 24, wherein the data comprise digital audio data.
27. Apparatus according to claim 24, wherein the modification in the sub-code Q channel comprises an altered value of the absolute time of a track of the data to be recorded on the medium.
- 15 28. Apparatus according to claim 24, wherein the modification in the sub-code Q channel is engendered by duplicating one or more blocks of the data to a new location on the storage medium, without changing the absolute time recorded in the Q channel of the one or more blocks.
29. Apparatus according to claim 24, wherein the modification in the sub-code Q channel comprises a modified value of the point index number of a track of the data to be recorded on the medium.
- 20 30. Apparatus according to claim 24, and comprising a data session generator, operative to provide a data session to the EFM for recording on the original storage medium, so that the data recorded on the medium comprise multiple sessions, and the defect in the sub-code Q channel is introduced in at least one of the multiple sessions.
- 25 31. Apparatus according to claim 24, wherein the encoded data comprise encoded audio data, and the encoder is further operative to alter a portion of the encoded audio data such that the altered data are identified as inconsistent with the implementation of Standard 908 used in the data readout device,

wherein the data recorded on the medium comprise ancillary data which are used by a processor in the application to operate upon the altered portion of the encoded audio data such that the application plays back the data in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the encoded audio data, but which ancillary data are ineffective in correcting the altered portion of the encoded audio data upon copying of the data, so that the alteration causes a further substantially unrecoverable error in the unauthorized copying of the original medium.

32. Apparatus according to claim 24, wherein the defect in the sub-code Q channel is such as to create the modification in a digital output generated from the medium in accordance with Standard 958 of the International Electrotechnical Commission.

33. Apparatus for protecting data recorded on an original storage medium against unauthorized copying, comprising:

an encoder, adapted to receive a stream of data for recording on the medium and to encode the data in accordance with Standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission, while altering a portion of the encoded data to introduce a modification in the data, so that a digital output of the altered data will be inconsistent with an implementation of Standard 958 of the International Electrotechnical Commission, but the modification will not prevent playback of the data following recording thereof; and

an eight-to-fourteen bit (EFM) modulator, coupled to modulate the altered data for recording on the original storage medium, whereby an application which plays back the recorded data runs in a manner substantially unaffected by the modification in the data, but a substantially unrecoverable error occurs in unauthorized copying of the original storage medium based on the digital output.

34. Apparatus according to claim 33, wherein altering the portion of the encoded data comprises altering one or more control bits in the encoded data, which control bits are reproduced in the digital output.

35. Apparatus according to claim 33, wherein altering the portion of the encoded data comprises manipulating bits of audio data within a frame of the encoded data.

36. A data storage medium that is resistant to copying using an unauthorized readout device, on which medium data encoded in accordance with Standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission are stored, a portion of which encoded data is altered by

introducing a modification in a sub-code Q channel of the data, such that the altered data are inconsistent with an implementation of Standard 908 used in the data readout device, but do not prevent playback of the data following recording thereof, whereby an application which plays back the recorded data runs in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the data, but a substantially unrecoverable error occurs in unauthorized copying of the original storage medium.

37. A medium according to claim 36, wherein the medium comprises a compact disk.

38. A medium according to claim 36, wherein the data comprise digital audio data.

39. A medium according to claim 36, wherein the data are encoded on the medium in a multiple-session format, including both audio and data sessions, and wherein the defect is introduced in at least one of the audio and data sessions.

40. A medium according to claim 36, wherein the data are encoded on the medium in a multiple-session format, including first and second sessions, and wherein the second session contains the data from the first session in a compressed form, for use in making an authorized copy of the first session.

41. A medium according to claim 36, wherein the encoded data comprise encoded audio data, and wherein a portion of the encoded audio data is altered such that the altered data are identified as inconsistent with the implementation of Standard 908 used in the data readout device,

wherein the data recorded on the medium comprise ancillary data which are used by a processor in the application to operate upon the altered portion of the encoded audio data such that the application plays back the data in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the encoded audio data, but which ancillary data are ineffective in correcting the altered portion of the encoded audio data upon copying of the data, so that the alteration causes a further substantially unrecoverable error in the unauthorized copying of the original medium.

42. A data storage medium that is resistant to unauthorized copying, on which medium data encoded in accordance with Standard 908 of the International Electrotechnical Commission are stored, a portion of which encoded data is altered to introduce a modification in the data, so that a digital output of the altered data will be inconsistent with an implementation of Standard 958 of the International Electrotechnical Commission, but the

modification will not prevent playback of the data following recording thereof, whereby an application which plays back the recorded data runs in a manner substantially unaffected by the alteration of the data, but a substantially unrecoverable error occurs in unauthorized copying of the original storage medium based on the digital output.

FIG. 1

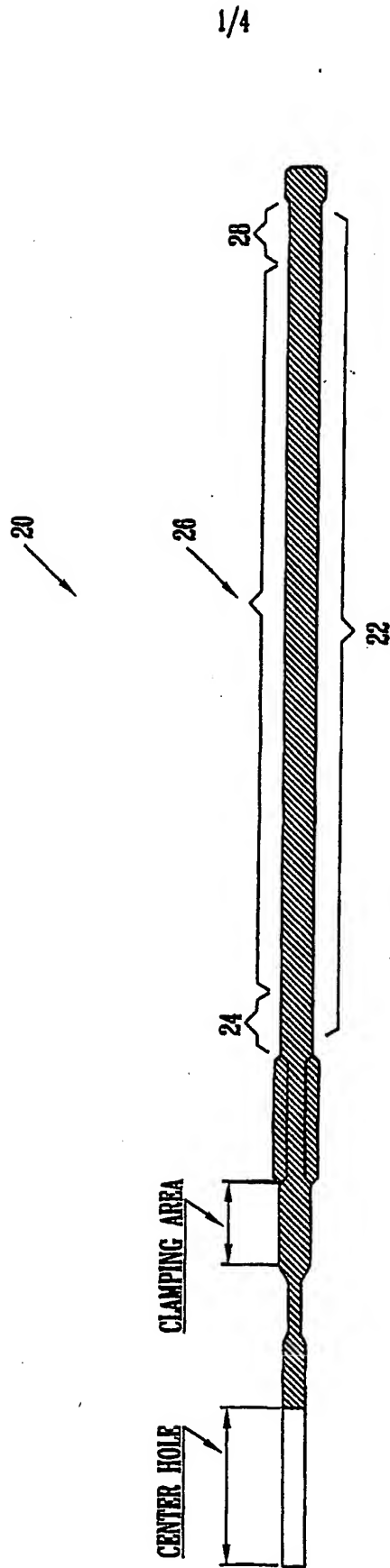
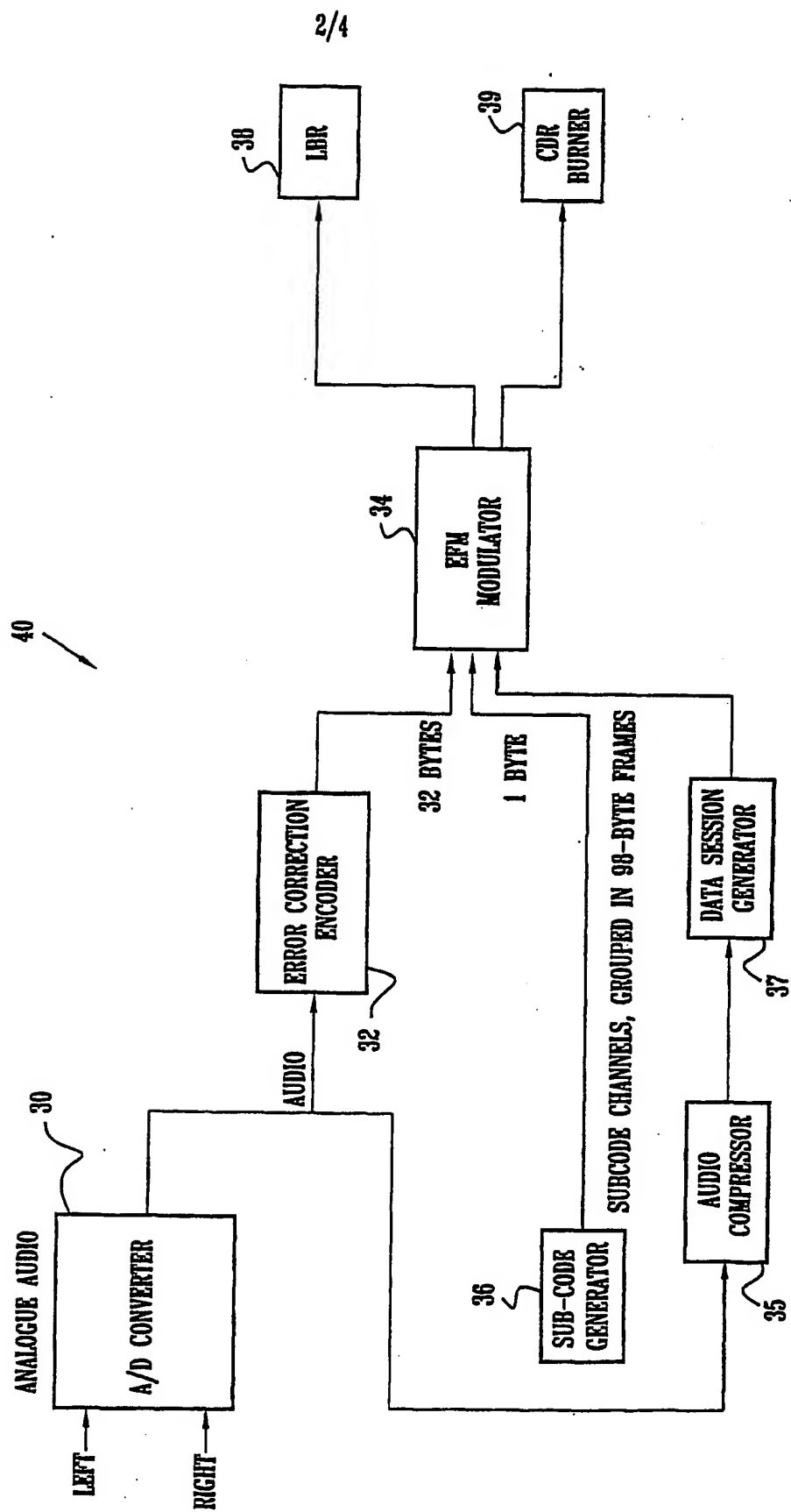


FIG. 2

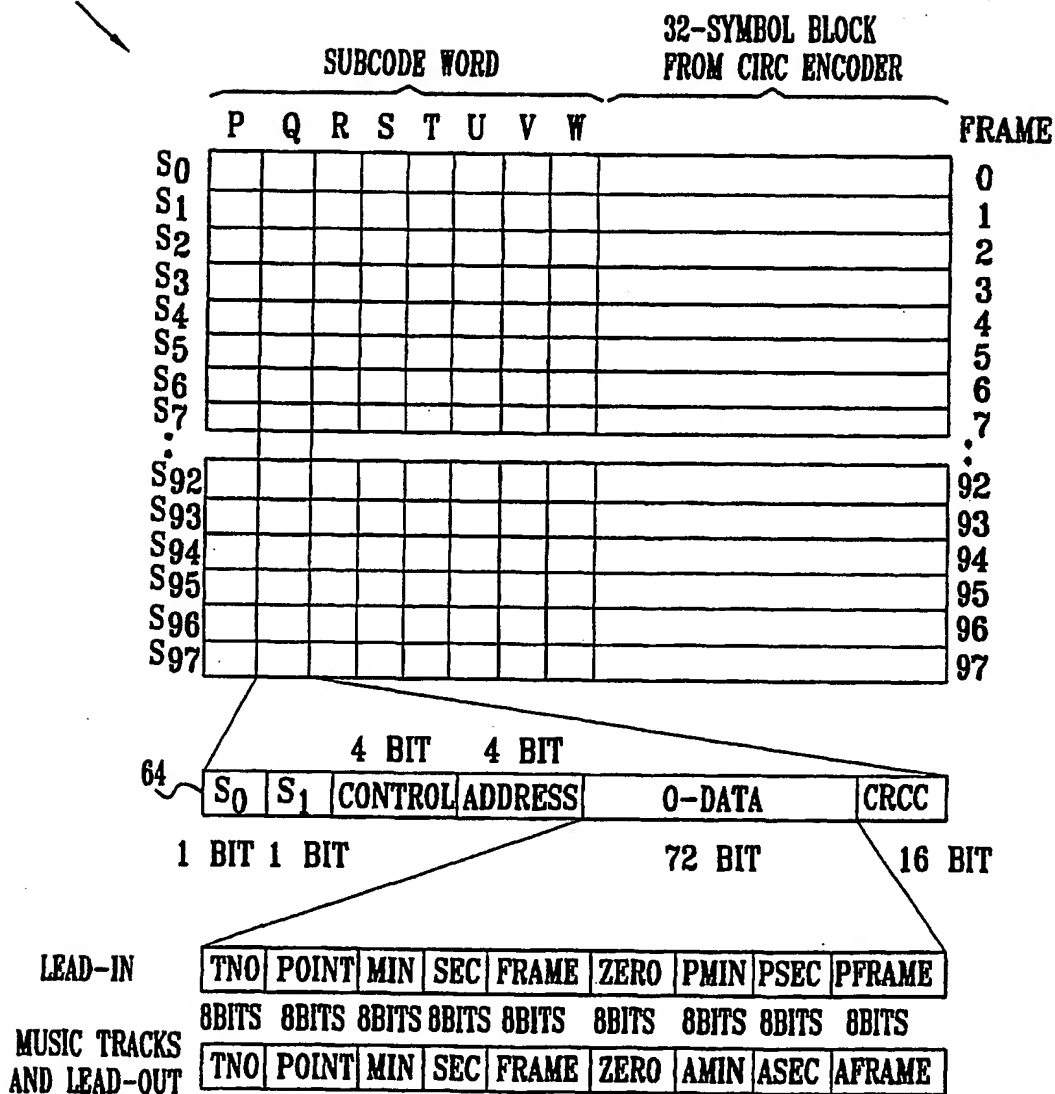


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FIG. 3

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FIG. 4

